purports to change the answer to this question to "on, or after," rather than "as of the closing date." Plaintiff argues that this change was made in an attempt to create a genuine issue to preclude summary judgment. Prior to the submission of the errata sheet, plaintiff filed a motion for partial summary judgment (doc. #113) in this case and a motion for summary judgment in a related Oklahoma litigation. Plaintiff asserts that the filing of this errata sheet was in response to those motions, and only came about when defendant realized that Mr. Dwyer's testimony was detrimental to its position.

After holding a hearing on the plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment (doc. #113) and the defendant's motion for summary judgment (doc. #114), the court denied the motions. (Doc. #169). The court did not rely on the deposition testimony of Mr. Dwyer or the disputed errata sheet in holding that material issues existed that precluded summary judgment. Therefore, the present motion to strike the errata sheet with regards to the motion for summary judgment is moot.

In plaintiff's present motion (doc. #123), it also asks this court to enter an order "precluding Mr. Dwyer from changing his testimony." However, the court finds that at trial, the proper way to address any inconsistencies is through impeachment. *See Crowe v. Marchand*, C.A. No. 05-98T, 2006 WL 5230014, at *1 (D.R.I. Aug. 17, 2006) ("insofar as the motion seeks to preclude plaintiff's counsel and [the witness] from making any reference to the errata sheet during trial, the motion is denied. If defense counsel attempts to impeach [the witness's] testimony by pointing out alleged inconsistencies between that testimony and the answers he gave at his deposition, plaintiff's counsel and [the witness] shall remain free to present relevant portions of the proposed errata sheet on redirect examination"); *In re Fosamx Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 645 F. Supp. 2d 164, 210 n. 22 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) ("Impeachment with prior inconsistent statements is the appropriate way to prevent a witness form changing his or her testimony between deposition and trial.").

Therefore, the court is not inclined to preclude defendant from presenting Mr. Dwyer's opinion. Likewise, plaintiff will be afforded the opportunity to cross examine Mr. Dwyer regarding his deposition testimony. *Fullbright v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 2010 WL 455179, at *4 ("While the alteration in the errata sheet is consistent with [the witness's] testimony and will be

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1	allowed, that does not mean that [p]laintiffs cannot question her about[the disputed topic] and refer
2	to the original deposition testimony, if desired. Plaintiffs are free to do so at trial, and the original
3	answer will remain in the deposition transcript.").
4	Accordingly,
5	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion to strike
6	errata sheet of Timothy Dwyer and for order in limine (doc. #123) be, and the same hereby is.
7	DENIED.
8	DATED August 9, 2011.
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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11	ONTED STATES DISTRICT SUDGE
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James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge